CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

THE REPORT OF THE AGRI-CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Drouth in Many Parts of the Country Has Affected the Growing Grain-The Wheat Estimates -The Peach Crop Sald to Be a Commercial Failure.

The report of June 1 of the Agricultural Department makes the acreage of winter wheat sown, compared with that which was barvested last year, 99 per cent., being a decrease of one point. There is an increase of acreage as compared with 1893 in only ten States, the principal part of which was made in Kansas and Illinois. The percentages of winter wheat acreage of the principal States are: Ohio, 95. Michigan, 85; Indiana, 91 Illinois, 122; Kansas, 126, and California, 103. The percentage of spring wheat area for the whole country is 87.8 per cent., being a reduction from last year's average of 12.2 points. The percentages of spring wheat area of the principal States are: Minnesota 87; Nebraska, 81; South Dakota, 85; North

The average percentage of acreage for both spring and winter wheat for the whole country is 95.3, making a total area in round country is 95.3, making a total area in round numbers of \$3,000,000 acres. The condition of winter wheat has improved since last re-port a little less than two points, being 83.2 per cent. against 81.4 on May 1. The percentages of the principal States are as follows Ohio, 96; Michigan, 89; Indiana, 93: Illinois, 84; Missouri, 82; Kansas, 57; California, 60. The condition of spring California, 60. The condition of spring wheat presents an average for the entire country of 83 per cent., and for the principal spring wheat States as follows: Wisconsin, 96: Minnesota, 99; Iowa, 90; Nebraska, 44; South Dakota, 79; North Dakota, 97; Wash-

South Dakota, 79; North Dakota, 97; Washington, 89, Oregon, 96.

The preliminary report places the acreage of oats at nearly one point less than last year. The general average for the whole country is 99.1. The returns show the condition to be 87 against 88.9 last June. The pre-liminary returns of acreage make the breadth devoted to barley 98.5 per cent. of these of the present of the set were. that of last year. The average condition, June 1, was 82.2, against 83.3 on the same date last year, and 92.1 in 1892. The acreage in rye is 95.3 per cent. of that of last year. Average condition, June 1, 93.2. A very decided increase in the acreage of rice is shown by Tune returns. The breadth rice is shown by June returns. The breadth seeded in 1894 is but 76.4 per cent. of last year's acreage. The average condition is

The peach crop, commercially considered, is practically a failure. The condition of apples is rather better than that of peaches. Conditions are high in Northern districts, but relate principally to blooms. No fruit is expected in the Piedmont and Ohio Valler districts and little in the Missouri belt. ley districts, and little in the Mi-souri belt. Prospects are brighter in the mountain and Pacific States. The area of clover decreased 3.8 per cent, below that of last year. Condition reported at 87.8. The general average of spring pasture is 92, against 97.7 last

BATTLE WITH STRIKERS. Seven Deputies Repulse Three Hundred Slavs.

A battle between seven armed deputies and a mob of 300 strikers occurred at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Lemont No. 3 works of the Mc-Clure Coke Company, Uniontown, Penn. One striker, a Slav, was killed instantly, and two other Slav strikers were fatally wounded. The deputies were surrounded and fired up-on by the strikers before they shot. The incidents leading up to the battle be-

The incidents leading up to the battle began in the night, when a mob of several hundred strikers, mainly from the Trotter works of the Frick Company, gathered at the Pennsylvania Railroad station at New Haven, and took as prisoners four workmen who are employed at the Valley works of the Frick Company, and works on their way home at at the Valley works of the Frick Company, and were on their way home at Leisenring. The names of the workmen are John Delaney, Oliver Attleby, John Britt and John Furlough. When they stepped off the train the mob surrounded them and marched them away. The four men were covered over with chalk and big placards, bearing offensive epithets, and were then marched through the streets be-tween the company houses. The strikers jeered them and the women spat upon them and hit them with stones and clubs. They were even marched past their own homes, in sight of their wives and children.

Sheriff Wilhelm dispatched Deputy Sheriff Allen with seven deputies to rescue the workmen. Allen arrived at 6 o'clock. At no time was he able to overtake the mob having the men in charge, and he finally learned that the men were being passed mob to mob. It was found that the four men had been taken to Morrel from there to Youngstown, and then to Le-mont, where the battle occurred. Early in the morning, after placing the deputies to prevent the strikers from taking the prisoners away, Allen returned to Uniontown for further orders, and was directed to rescue the prisoners. Returning to Lemont he found two deputies retreating before a howling mob of Slavs. As Allen rode up a Slav fired a revolver at him, the bullet passing over his head. Several of the mob then began firing at the officers. Allen's revolver as detective and only two shots were fired was detective and only two shots were fired by him. Five of his assailants came up and began firing with their Winchesters. About fifty shots were exchanged, the mob slowly advancing, the deputies retreat-ing until reinforced by other deputies, when a stand was made. The mob then be-gan to disperse. Sheriff Wilhelm was again informed, and sent thirteen more deputies. An hour later, twelve of the mob were ar-rested and brought to iall rested and brought to jall.

The Slav who had been killed was found

lying in the "oad, shot through the body by a Winchester ball. Two others were found in houses near by, both said to be mortally wounded, having been shot through the thighs. The strikers refused to give the names of the men killed and injured. One of the men arrested was shot in the arm. Many others were believed to have been wounded. None of the deputies were injured.

TWO RESCUED.

Fatal Accident to a Boating Party

in a Reservoir. A terrible accident occurred on Tully Foster reservoir, Brewsters, N. Y. A party consisting of Bessie Blainey and Maggie Blainey, sisters; Kate McClusker, Martin McClusker, Thomas Scanlon, and Patrick Ma-rooney, took a boat ride on the reser-voir. Everything went smoothly until 44 o'clock, when the boat overturned, throw-ing all the occupants into the water. The women screamed for help, and the men did all in their rower to keep on the surface of the water. By the merest chance Kate Mc-Clusker caught hold of the upturned boat, and held fast, shouting at the top of her voice for assistance. Patrick Aspel and Thomas Donohue, who were in a boat some distance from where the accident occurred, hastened to the spot and rescued her. They then looked for the rest of the party, but only one of them was to be seen. Patrick Marconesy was the only member of the party that could swim, and he had started for the

Thomas Lynch, who saw the boat keel over, and who has a boat moored at the rear of his house, set out to the rescue. On the way to the place where the accident occurred he came upon Marconey and pulled him into the boat. In vain the rescuers looked for the rest of the party, but not one of them could be seen.

IT'S HAWAII'S ISLAND.

Its Flag is Hoisted by the Minister of the Interior.

Hawaii has won the race with Great Britain and secured possession of Necker Island. The Hawaiian steamer Iwalani beat the British cruiser Champion in the race to the barren bit of land. Minister of the Interior King returned to Honolulu and an-nounced that he had hoisted the flag of Ha-

waii on a promontory of the island. The new acquisition is perfectly barren, of no use whatever except as a possible resting place for the proposed cable.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. PROFESSOR W. D. WHITNEY died at his home in New Haven, Conn.

THE Lancaster ship of war returned to the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard, after a three vears' cruise.

WILLIAM McGear and Chester Loud went out in a boat with four girls on Tumbling Dam Pond, N. J. One of the girls stood up. This caused the boat to rock, and she fell overboard. The others in trying to rescue her upset the boat. Miss May Hires and Miss Millie Powell were drowned.

SECRETARY LAMONT was entertained by the cadets at West Point, N. Y., by splendid target practice.

AT New York City E. B. Bartlett & Co. made an assignment, and the Union Ware-house Company, controlled largely by mem-bers of that firm, went into the hands of re-

COMMODORE BENEDICT'S steam yacht Oneida, with Mrs. Cleveland, Ruth, Esther, and Mr. and Mrs. Benedict and Miss Benedict aboard, arrived at Buzzard's Bay. Mass. The party went immediately to Gray Gables. Dr. Meyer, the poisoner, was sentenced to imprisonment for life in New York City and

taken to Sing Sing. THREE strikers are known to have been shot and many workmen were injured in a riot at the Silver Brook (Penn.) colliery. RICHARD CROKER, ex-leader of Tammany

RICHARD CROKER, ex-leader of Tammany Hall, sailed from New York City for Europe, where he will stay till after election. His friends say he is in bad health. his enemies say he has fled from the Lexow Committee. THE injury to the cruiser Columbia proved to be slight when examined in the dry dock at the League Island Navy Yard, Phila-

CYRUS W. FIELD, JR., youngest son of the late Cyrus W. Field, died of quick consumption at New York City. Returning from his consulate at Brunswick, Germany, he contracted in London the illness that provel

THE New York Socialistic-Labor party's State Convention at Syracuse nominated Charles S. Matchett for Governor, and Will-

iam Steers for Lieutenant-Governor. THE final drill and dress parade of the class of '94 took place at the West Point (N. Y.) Military Academy; the graduating hop was given in the evening.

South and West.

THE United States revenue cutter Bear went on the rocks at the entrance of Sitka Harbor, Alaska. There was no hope of saving her.

THEODORE P. HAUGHEY, the aged ex-President of the wrecked Indianapolis (Ind.) National Bank, was given six years in the penthe funds of the bank, and thereby avoided a public trial. In passing sentence Judge Baker broke down and cried like a child. He said that it was the most painful duty of his

LAWRENCE SPILLER, convicted of the murder of Lottie Rowe, was hanged at Staunton, Va. Death seemed instantaneous.

THE strike in Cripple Creek, Col., is ended and the settlement has been effected without bloodshed. COAL trains were moved on Ohio railroads under protection of the military.

A TORNADO visited Grant County, Oregon, killing at least three persons and doing great

damage to crops and property. Ar the Annapolis (Md.) Naval Academy Secretary Herbert delivered the diplomas to

the graduating class. ISAAC KEMPZ, colored, who murdered Deputy Sheriff Ned Carver, at Westover, Md., was taken from the jail at Cape Charles, Va., by a mob and shot to death.

THE Supreme Court of Nebraskh has de-clared unconstitutional the eight-hour law on the ground that it denies the right of parties to contract for compensation. ABOUT \$800,000 was distributed by the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in the shape of a ten per cent. dividend. Between \$600,000 and \$700,000 will go to indi-

viduals and the remainder to the city of Chicago. THE village of Sagola was destroyed and a large amount of timber burned by forest fires in Michigan.

Washington.

A RELIGIOUS enthusiast named Heffensin was arrested at the White House. He said he wanted to convert the President to ways of righteousness. This was his third visit. THE President signed the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill. SECRETARY CARLISLE received a denial of

the report that the revenue cutter Bear had E. R. CHAPMAN, of New York, refused to tell the Sugar Investigating Committee the names of speculating Senators.

THE President instructed Admiral Walker

to take precautions to protect Americans in Hawaii in case of a revolution.

Coxey, Browne and Jones, leaders of the Commonweal, were released from jail at Washington. No demonstration attended their departure.

SENATOR QUAY explained certain charges that Senators and Representatives were in-terested in a Washington street railway deal, and the Sugar Scandal Committee was directed to investigate the matter.

Foreign.

A VIOLENT hallstorm passed over Vienna, Austria, lasting fifteen minutes. A half-million windows were smashed and many roofs broken in. Three persons were killed and several injured. The city's parks and gardens were devastated. It was the worst storm since 1848.

THE United States has made a claim on Spain for reimbursement of a large sum (about \$4,000,000) improperly collected as duties in Cuba.

Guiterral, the leading Revolutionary General, has been proclaimed President of Salvador in place of Ezeta. The deposed President has just fled to Panama.

JAPAN has sent a battalion of troops to Korea to protect the Japanese there. Native troops mutinled in Kingsten, Jam-

wrecked the police stations and terror-

A DESPARCE from Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, says that a coup d'etat has been effected, and that Senor Marinigo has assumed the Presidency. There was no disor-

Five women, including a member of the Salvation Army, were suffocated to death at Glasgow, Scotland, while in bed, by an es-

An outline of the proposed Hawaiian Constitution was made public. NEARLY 400 guests attended the reception on the United States cruiser Chicago, at Gravesend, England.

NO BANK FAILURES.

Comptroller Eckels Talks of the

Money and Business Situation. James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, in response to inquiries as to the present condition of finances, said : "The condition of the banks of the country presents a striking contrast to that which exsents a striking contrast to that white existed a year ago. At that time scarcely a day passed without a failure occurring. Now a failure is an exception, and only happens under conditions that are woolly specific and not general. Less than ten banks have closed their doors since October. The money starvation which was everywhere met with has not only disappeared, but every bank is glutted with ille money, which un ler pres-ent conditions cannot be employed. "The increase in deposit of money has

been notably greater in the large cities than in the smaller places. In looking over the reports from the banks, it is noticeable that in the South an I West the reserve is quite as high as in the East, an I that all are beyon I a point ever before known. It must be evia point every one that the present standstill in business cannot continue long when the tariff question is settled. Of very necessity there must be a business revival, and it will

be rapid and substantial.

"It is a great source of congratulation that the apprehension that was upon the people when the Sherman law was operative does not now affect them since its repeal. and though the gold reserve is at a point far lower, no one is alarmed and no one fears a return of the conditions of June and July

THE NEW METHODIST AUDITORIUM.

Largest Building Devoted Exclusively to Religious Purposes in the United States.

Methodists from all over the land will as- | panels. Those of the lower tier can be resemble at Ocean Grove, on the Jersey coast, during the summer. The regular programme of summer services will be inaugurated in the new auditorium on July 1, and the interest in the great religious revival which it is proposed to conduct will not be allowed to flag until August 30, when the summer campaign against the minions of evil will

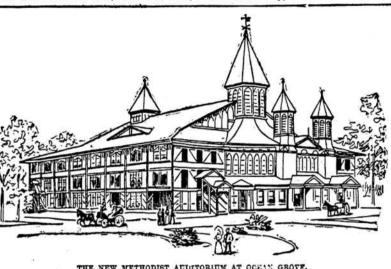
close with a ten-day camp meeting.

The auditorium, which Architect F. T. Camp, of New York, will turn over to the Building Committee, will be the largest edifice exclusively devoted to religious purposes in the country, its seating capacity of 9500 being in excess of that of the great Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City.

The auditorium is built on the beach with its front facing old ocean, and is 224 feet deep by 161 feet in width, outside measurements. ments. The centre of the roof is eighty-five feet clear from the concrete floor. The height from the cornices on the side walls is an even fifty feet, the interior thus made being grand and imposing in its effects. Four

moved, so that the breezes of the ocean may blow through the whiskers of the elders and vibrate the flowers on the bonnets of the young people. Sections of the two upper tiers may be moved to meet the demands of he weather. This interesting piece of architecture will cost \$52,000 when completed. and has been constructed under the super-vision of the Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, of Ocean

Grove, President, General Manager and Superintendent E. H. DeHaven, the well known stock broker; T. J. Preston, of Newark; G. W. Evans, of Ocean Grove; W. H. Skirm, of Trenton, and D. H. Brown, of Brooklyn. Among the distinguished divines and Among the distinguished divines and Christian workers who are to take leading parts in the two months' programme are the Rev. E. H. Stokes, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon, of Pennington Seminary; Evangelist Charles H. Yatman, the Bev. C. H. Mc-Anney, of Tarrytown, N. Y.; Mrs. Emma Bourne, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Jersey; the Rev. Dr. B. B. Loomis, the Right Rev. Bishop Vincent, Joseph Cook, the great evangelist; towers will adorn the roof, the main one the Rev. J. R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse



THE NEW METHODIST AUDITORIUM AT OCEAN GROVE.

In a building of such proportions and designed for its special purposes, the architect must necessarily devote much of his skill to the securing of proper acoustics, at the same time providing for the fullest ventilation. To secure the former the roof has been made a vast sounding board, the lines of the ceiling vast sounding board, the lines of the celling being parabolic from front to rear and side to side, while the ends are polygonal. At the rear of the speaker's platform a parabolic sounding board is attached to the vertical wall, and a smaller sounding board is placed directly over the platform. By this arrange-ment the voice of a speaker is forced outward in such a manner as to preclude echoes. This arrangement is also assisted by a system of exhaust register placed in the floor toward the rear, by which a gentle current of air is drawn from the direction of the speaker, and by the further use of fans thrown up through the two front turrets up through the two front turrets above the roof.

The rear and side walls of the auditorium

are constructed in three tiers of portable

WETMORE FOR SENATOR.

The Rhode Island Legislature Elects

Dixon's Successor.

1 seems

GEORGE PEABODY WEIMORE.

Legislature at Newport George Peabody

Wetmore was elected United States Senator

to succeed Nathan Dixon. A dinner and a

salute of 10) guns followed. In the Senate,

thirty-two of the thirty-seven members were present, and the vote was unanimous for Wetmore. In the House there were four

absentees, and the ote of the sixty-eight other members was ...so unanimous for Wet-

George Peabody Wetmore is a New Yorker by birth. He is forty-five years old. He is a pleasant, self-contained gentleman, with a round, smooth face. The name of Wetmore is a powerful one in Newport. Senator-elect Wetmore's father bailed from Vermont. He and his san George Peabody, became

and his son, George Peabody, became prominent in New York banking circles. The elder Mr. Wetmore amasset a fortune in the

China trade. When the old gentleman died George Peabody Wetnore fell heir to his father's fortune, which was estimated at sev-

eral million dollars. Early in life he mar-

ried Edith Kateltas, who was one of the belles of New York society. She was excep-tionally beautiful. George Peabody Wet-

more was made Governor of Rhode Island in

1885. He was a candidate for the Senate

against Senator Dixon, whose successor he

candidacy of Senator Aldrich last year. One of Mr. Wetmore's daughters is the wife of Barton Willing, of Philadelphia.

SOLDIERS THRASHED THEM.

Ohio Militia Whip a Mob of Strikers

With Their Fists.

will now be. He also sought to defeat

In Grand Committee of the Rhode Islan!

with its cupola rising to a height of 125 feet, presenting a striking landmark, visible many miles at sea.

University, Colonel George W. Bain, of New York, a great temperance worker: Bishops Bowman, Fitzgerald, Foster, Mallulieu, Walden and Foss, of the M. E. Church, the Rev. Dr. C. E. Mandeville, of Chicago, who will de-liver seven lectures on the "Seven Churches of Asia;" Mrs. Rev. Dr. Whoeler, Professor R. Sweny, a sweet singer, and Mrs. Dr. I almer.

Leading events are the opening of the

season July 1, celebration of July 4, tem-perance convention of New Jersey July 5 and 6, Ocean Grove Sunday-school Assembly and 6, Ocean Grove Sunday-school Assembly
July 9 to 20, Christian Arbitration and
Peace Day July 21, Sabbath Observance
Day July 22, King's Daughters July 24,
Epworth League July 25. African M. E.
Church jubilee July 27, twenty-fifth anniversary of Ocean Grove July 29, annual
meeting of National Temperance Publication Society August 1, Ocean Grove Memorial
August 6, dedication of the auditorium
August 9 to 12, Woman's Encouragement
meetings August 15 to 17, Woman's Foreign meetings August 15 to 17, Woman's Foreign Mission Society August 18 and 19, camp meeting August 20 to 30.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

124TH DAY.—The agricultural schedule of the Tariff bill was discussed.——Mr. Hoar spoke in favor of the Government re-linquishing its claim against the Sanfor l es-

125TH DAY. -The Hoar resolution as to re-125TH DAY.—The Hoar resolution as to relinquishing the Government claims against the Stanford estate was, after discussion, laid on the table—yeas, 24; nays, 19.—The Tariff bill was then taken up. Eight paragraphs of the agricultural schedule were disposed of.

126TH DAY.—The conference report on the bill enthogising the Pennsylvania and New bill authorizing the Pennsylvania and New

bill authorizing the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Delaware River was agreed to.—The Senate passed a bill dividing railway postal clerks into seven classes, with salaries ranging from \$800 to \$1800.—Mr. Walsh introduced a bill to establish in Washington a permanent exposition of the products and resources of the several States and Territories. sources of the several States and Territories Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to release the Stanford estate from the Government's claim. — The Senate disposed of the agri-cultural schedule of the Tariff bill.

127TH DAY.—Three schedules, filling eighteen pages of the Tariff bill and relating to spirits and wines, cotton manufactures and flax, hemp and jute, were disposed of. The five-minute rule was in operation. The cotton schedule, covering ten pages, was

disposed of in thirty minutes.

128rn Day.—Little progress was made on
the Tariff bill, the day being chiefly occupied with five-minute speeches.
129TH DAY.—Mr. Sherman and several others made attacks on the wool schedule of

The House.

144TH DAY.—The day was devoted to consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, the discussion being over the rider to remove the supply warehouse from New York to Chicago. No action was taken.

15TH DAY.—The Indian Appropriation bill, was considered in Committee of the bill was considered in Committee of the

146TH DAY.—The House spent three hours in consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill under the five-minute rule, and passed over seven pages in that time.

147ra Day.—The day was devoted to the consideration of District of Columbia busi-

148TH DAY.—The Indian Appropriation

bill was further considered. The Indian Commission was practically legislated out of office by a refusal to make an appropriation 149rm Day.—The House spent the day in discussing the Indian Appropriation bill.

WAR COLLEGE OPENED. Assistant Secretary McAdoo on the Naval Situation.

tially and substantially capable of national defence, and, if need be, of offensive opera-

The naval problem, Mr. McAdoo said, con-

cerned us much more deeply than our mili-tary progress on land. It was utterly impos-

sible, he said, that the United States could ever be successfully invaded even by an alli-

unce which embraced more than one of the great military nations of Europe. The only hope of military or political domination from

Europe on this continent could come from a dissolution of the Union as the result of secession. Mr. McAdoo said that as an ad-

ditional incentive to the fact that whatever our wishes might be, whatever theories may have been laid down in the past,

we were driven by inexorable circum-stances into a relationship toward the whole South American continent, which

begets for us moral duties and grave na-

In conclusion, Mr. McAdoo mentioned the

have the interoceanic canal.

About 9 o'clock a. m. the troops of Com-The Naval War College was opened at Newport, R. L. by Assistant Secretary of pany K. Eighth Regiment, were at the mouth the Navy William McAdoo. In his address of the dangerous cut at McClainesville, Ohio. and were aroused by a terrific yell. Imthe Secretary said he had not come to eulomediately a mob of thirty strikers descended gize the navy of the United States. Its proud mediately a most of thirty strikers descended upon them and began an assault upon the troops with stones and clubs. Captain Wey-brecht and his company (K) were on their feet in a minute and ready for them.

record was a complete answer to its bit-terest critics. It was exceedingly fit, he continued, that a school for the study, both theoretically and practically, of the The mob showed fight. Captain Wey-brecht saw they had no arms, and that he art of naval warfare should have been founded contemporary with the National had more men in his company than they effort to rebuild our navy. A naval nation must be possessed of two things. The best modern ships, well armed and equipped, manned and officered: and, had, and he ordered his men to put down their arms and whip them unarmed. would not shoot unarmed men. soldiers put down their arms and and equipped, manned and chicered; and, second, the power to reproduce these as quickly as possible when lost, or to add to their number when desired. The mere possession of ships does not of itself make a na less than two minutes the Hungarians, Poles and Italians were scattered all around the mouth of the cut, but none seriously hurt.
Captain Weybrecht beat them completely.
There was not one of the soldlers scratched. tion a naval power. The United States, therefore, while it does not possess a great navy in the number of its ships has within its The mob went away, a disappointed crowd. limits colossal plants, both public and private, and great armies of skilled workmen, led by contractors, designers, and inve..tors of marked ability, and it is therefore essen-

THE PLATE WINS. Value of the Harvey Process Proved at Indian Head.

leaped in among the men, and

Without notice, Captain Sampson, Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, slipped quietly out of Washington to the Indian Head proving ground, and fired two shots from the twelve-inch rifle at the seventeen-inch Bethlehem armor plate, against the testing of which, under standard conditions, the com-

pany had vainly protested.

The result was the comp The result was the complete triumph of the plate, and the demonstration of the value and practicability of the Harvey process as applied to plates of this thickness. The plate was curved, representing 300 tons of armor intended for the barbettes of the battle ship Massachusetts. I: measured eight by twelve feet, and weighed thirty

Owing to the late frost the orange crop of California will be far below the average this season. The total output from Southern California will reach about 40,000 carloads. This is twenty per cent. below last season's crop. The output for Northern California will be very small.

THE NEW CRUISER IS A REC-ORD BREAKER.

THE MINNEAPOLIS FAST

On Her Preliminary Trial at Sea in Shallow Water and With Anthracite Coal She Makes the Wonderful Speed of 21.75 Knots - The

Contractors' Trial is Satisfactory. A broom at the foretopmast and the figures 21.75 painted in big white letters on the funnel of the Minneapolis told every crart in the Delaware River and the crowds on the shore, as the man-of-war steamed back to Philadelphia, the result of the big cruiser's preliminary trial trip off the Delaware Capes and proclaimed to the world that the United States Government has another ship superior in speed to any vessel pos-

sessed by other nations.

The 21.75 knots were made in an off-shore run off the Delaware Capes. The run was made under forced draught, in comparatively shallow water and with anthracite

coal burning in the furnaces.

The Minneapolis left Cramp's shipyard, with Captain B. W. Sargeant in command, and a crew of 407 men. Edwin S. Cramp, the engineer of the firm, and Superintendent Lewis Nixon represented the builders of the ship, and had general supervision of the trial. About a dozen friends of Mr. Cramp were aboard as guests.

The Naval Department was officially repre-

sented by Naval Constructor John Hanscom, Past Assistant Engineer A. B. Willetts and G. W. Dengerfeld, Inspector of Equipment. The conditions were favorable for the ship, as she passed Five Fathom Bank lightship, for her first run to the Northeast light-ship. The Minneapolis was running under natural draught, and passed Northeast lightship at nineteen minutes past 9. The run was made at the rate of 18.73 knots.

On the run back the speed on this run had increased to 19.14, and on the next run out to the Northeast lightship the speed went up to 20.52. The run back to Five Fathom Bank light was made in the same time. The next run showed an increase of speed to 21.54, and on the return it fell to 21.04. The fourth and last run of the day showed the best speed. It was made under light forced draught, and on the run out to Northeast light 21.26 was loggod, and on the run in the cruiser was something. and on the run in the cruiser was spurted to

Captain Sargeant got under way at half-past six o'clock next morning, and passed out to sea at ten minutes after eight for a speed trial of the cruiser.

The cruiser was loaded with water ballast

to make up for the weight of her armament and displaced 7300 tons, the bunkers being filled with authracite. At ten o'clock the cruiser was turned, and her prow pointed to the shore.

The engines were working perfectly under the tremendous strain to which they were being subjected. The revolutions of the screw under 160 pounds pressure of steam ran up as high as 138, but only for a few minutes During the hour's run the average revolutions of the three screws were 128 a minute. At the end of an hour the forced draught

was turned off and the speed of the ship de-creased. The Capes were passed at ten minutes to twelve, and so perfectly satisfied was Mr. Cramp with the trial that the ship proceeded directly up the river to the yard.

As the course was not marked, a perfect dependence cannot be placed upon the patent log, and it was difficult to arrive at an exact knowledge of the speed made Calculations approximated it at 21.75 knots for the hour's run, but it is more than robable that it was greater than this. The olumbia on her preliminary trial trip made but 20.98 knots.

As a result of the preliminary trial of the new cruiser her builders and the officers on board pronounce her the best of her class and the fastest of her size in the world.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CONGRESSMAN DANIELS, of New York, was cobbler for ten years. THE Emperor of Germany is exceedingly partial to horseback riding.

PRINCE ALBERT, the Emperor of Germany's third son, is to become a sailor. Ex-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S cottage at Cape

May, N. J., is advertised for sale. A STATUE of Marshal de MacMahon, thirty feet high, is to be erected at Autun, France. PATRICK WALSH, the new Senator from Georgia, is the busiest letter writer in that body.

KING OSCAR, of Sweden, was in his young days one of the most accomplished tenors in SECRETARY HORE SMITH delivered the

commencement address at the University of North Carolina. CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. P. HAINES. of the Cunard Line, has crossed the ocean 600 times and has never lost a life.

CAPTAIN NATHAN PETERS, the oldest Free Mason in the United States, died a few days ago at Amesbury, Mass., aged eighty-one

J. L. Mollor, the song writer, is an English barrister, who divides his time between his profession and music, which he considers a recreation. R. J. GATLING, of Hartford, (Conn.) the inventor of the gun of that name, is seventy-

four years of age, with snow white hair and a clean shaven face. SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, now Lord Russell, is said to be the prospective successor of Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of Eng-land. The salary is \$40,000.

BELVA LOCKWOOD, the woman lawyer of Washington, is sixty-three years old. She began teaching school at the age of fourteen and was married four years later.

GENERAL PLEASONTON, who, many years ago, was widely known as "Blue Glass" Pleasonton, has lived very quietly for the last sixteen years at a Washington hotel. SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN has scrap books covering the history of the United States for

the past thirty-eight years. He has been keeping his letters since he was fifteen, and everything of value has been saved.

RUDOLPH HERTZOG, the "A. T. Stewart of Berlin," died in Carlsbad a few days ago, seventy-nine years old. His store was known far and wide in Germany, and made him one of the wealthiest men of the capital, although he had begun with almost nothing. ONLY three of the former United States

Senators from Massachusetts are now living

Robert C. Winthrop, who served in 1850-51: George C. Boutwell, who served from 1873 to 1877: and Henry L. Dawes, whose term of service extended from 1875 to 1893. ALBERT GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, got \$1,500,000 as his last year's share of the profits of the notorious gambling establishment in his dominions, not to speak of his dividends on the gamoling company's stock, which, notwithstanding it was a "bad year,"

exceeded forty per cent. PRINCE BISMARCE, according to the book recently published by Hans Blum, "The German Empire at the Time of Bismarck," is not a wealthy man in the American sense. The mortgage on his estates requires him to pay about \$30,000 every year. The income from his Friedrichsruhe property has been as much as \$60,000 a year, but it has averaged only about half that sum. His entire income is not far from \$100,000.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DEAD. About 100 Deaths a Day From a

Plague in Hong Kong.

A plague is epidemic among the natives at Hong Kong, China. Fifteen hundred have already died, and half the remaining number have fled the city. Many Europeans have ber have fied the city. Many Europeans have been seized with the scourge, but thus far only one death in the European colony has been reported. The average daily number of deaths among the natives is 100. Business is at a standstill and labor is completely paralyzed. The Goverament expects a total failure of the revenue from opium. It is proposed by the Goverament to destroy the native quarters, which are exceedingly filthy, and have long been the source of most of the diseases which have afflicted the most of the diseases which have afflicted the community.

negets for us moral duties and grave na-tional responsibilities, and from which there was absolutely no escape. To the grand sum of our national wants and responsibilities it is only a short course of time when we will MRS. KENDALL, We of a doctor of Quincy, Ill., was driving with her husband, when the horses took fright and ran away. The doctor stopped them after they had run but three blocks and then found that his wife pride he felt at the splendid pre-eminance given to the great naval historian, Captain Mahan, who was so long connected with the had died from fright on the seat by his side.

THE SULTAN DEAD.

Muley Hassan, Ruler of Morocco, Passes Away & ddenly.



SULTAN OF MOROCGO.

Muley Hassan, the Sultan of Morocco, died few days ago, while journeying between Marakesh and Rabat. Everything is quiet for the moment, but the latest advices say that an uprising is ex-pected throughout the country as a re-sult of the death of the Sultan. No details as to the cause of death can be procured, but many sensational rumors are in circulation and it is openly hinted that the Sultan was murdered. One report says that the Sultan died suddenly at Tadia, between Morocco died suddenly at Tadia, between Morocco and Casa Blanca, and that his son, Abdul Aziz, was shortly afterwar i proclaimed Sultan by the army and by the Ministers who accompanted the late Sultan on his journey. The latest dispatches from Morocco say that Muley Hassan died of malignant fever. His successor, Mulai Abdul, is sixteen years old. He is the son of the old Sultan's favorite wife, a Circassian woman. The old Sultan's famous one-eyed son, the first born of his numerous children, is already regarded as a pretender, and it is feared that he will take advantage of the first opportunity to incite the people to rise in his behalf. ready regarded as a pretender, and it is

was born in 1831, and succeded to the throne September 25, 1873. His sudden death is likely to aggravate the friction that has long existed between the barbaric nation and Eu-ropean powers. The latest entanglement was that in which Spain became involved with Muley Hassan's subjects, the Riff tribes. This resulted in an expedition and sharp fighting, and finally Muley agreed to punish the Riffians and pay an indemnity. He hadn't paid this at the time of his suddentaking off. The power of the Sultan of Morocco was of an indefinite character among the distant tribesmen, and the result had been numer-ous disputes with foreign powers. In 1886 he refused to continue the European commercial treaties. The policy of the country adopted on this occasion was generally observed by other nations. In 1889 Muley sent a special mission to European nations, That year he issued a proclamation, forbidding assaults on Christians. Muley Hassan was a handsome man of the Orienwas a nandsome man of the Orien-tal type. His court was noted for its splendor and luxury. Aside from the romantic interest of his nation, his country had additional interest from the anxiety of European nations to take part in its dismemberment when the times were

Muley Hassan, the late Sultan of Morocco.

THE LABOR WORLD.

In India agricultural laborers get five cents East Liverpool, Ohio, is to have a co-operative factory.

A BUILDING trades council is to be established in Paterson, N. J.

FALL RIVER (Mass.) weavers' wages have lately been cut thirty per cent. Fully one-third of the female population of France are laborers on farms. Efforts are being made to establish trade

assemblies throughout New Jersey. Ir is said that 1000 Illinois manufacturers have combined to kill the eight hour law. OPERATIONS are being generally resumed at the iron mines in the Lake Superior region. THERE are more iron safes made in Cincin-nati than in all the cities of the Union com-

A REDUCTION of twenty-five per cent. in the earnings of Boston hatters has gone into

AFTER a stormy session the bootblacks of Chicago formed a union and elected Jefferson King President. THE Laborers' Union in New York City is

divided into English, German and Italian speaking branches. THE shops in Altoona, Penn., of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been opened for work on full time.

THE union wages for laborers on buildings in New York City is thirty cents an hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work. The committee of the striking miners abandon their hope of effecting a National settlement and call for district conferences with

the operators. THE Brooks Locomotive Works, Schener tady, N. Y., have received an order for this ty passenger locomotives and thirty locomo-tives for the Central Railway of Brazil.

Delegates from France, Belgium, England, Germany and Austria are expected at the coming International Congress of Textile Workers, which is to be held in this country.

GEIPMEN and conductors on the Third avenue line, New York City, had their wages increased to \$2.50 and \$2.25 a day, respectively. They are to make five round trips a day instead of four and a half, as heretofore. An appeal is contemplated to be made by the iron trades unions to the New York State Constitutional Convention for an

amendment to the law which will hinder contract prison labor competing with free industry. THE only ones among the textile workers of this country whose wages have not been reduced during the panic are the spinners, who have an organization comprising over ninety per cent. of the spinners in the United States.

COUNT GEORGE SZIRNEY, who claims to be the son of a wealthy and powerful Austrian nobleman, whose estates were squandered by the trustees while he was in his minor-ity, is picking slate in a coal breaker at ilkesbarre, Penn., for sixty cents a day.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Miners Get Half Their Demands at the Conference.

A settlement of the soft-coal strike in a portion of the region involved was reached at Columbus, Ohio, by the adoption of a new scale of wages for mine labor on a basis of sixty cents for Ohio and sixty-nine cents for Pennsylvania. This implied mutual concessions. The miners are to receive an average of ten cents increase over what they were paid when the strike was declared, but

were paid when the strike was declared, but ten cents less than they demanded.

The miners' National officers believed the men would abide by the agreement. But they did not deny that there would be dis-satisfaction and threats of rebellion for a few days. It was believed that the agreement would be ratified throughout the States in-

volved.

The only dissenting vote was that of A. A. Adams, President of the Ohio District United Mine Workers. He refused to sign the agreement. Portions of Ohio. Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois were represented.

President McBride said "It is not what

President McBride said. "It is not what we hoped to get, but it is nevertheless a victory for the miners, and it was the best we could hope to get under the circumstances. Everything was turning against us. miners were starving in many places. dustries were paralyzed, and property was being destroyed by irresponsible parties in many places; all of which was blamed upon the miners. This caused us to lose public sympathy.
"I think the agreement will be generally

and promptly ratified by the miners in all the districts A majority of the operators left for their

homes immediately, and those who could be seen were confident that the agreement would bring about a speedy settlement of

LATER NEWS.

SAMUEL McKelver and William Minnis, of Franklin, Penn., were killed by a freight

train near Polk, Penn. Two young men named York and Bashey were drowned in Bound Brook, Augusta,

Me., while bathing. KINGSTON, N. Y., was visited by one of the most violent hail storms known in years. It was accompanied by a fierce gale. The hallstones were an inch in diameter. Much damage was caused to fruit and crops. Many windows were broken.

A SHABP frost visited Idaho, resulting in great damage to vegetables.

THE house of a farmer, Mitchell, near Grady, Oklahoma, was struck by lightning. Orton Mitchell, aged twenty, was instantly killed and his three sisters fatally injured. MINERS were dissatisfied with the terms of

and the workmen in many sections declared they would not accept the compromise. THE Prohibitionists, in convention at Emporia, Kan., nominated E. O. Pickering for Governor.

the settlement agreed on in Columbus, Ohio,

THE President has nominated Joseph R. Jewell, of New York, to be agent for the Indians of the New York agency.

Spain, France, Italy and Germany sent warships to Morocco, where civil war was thought to be inevitable.

THE seventeen-year locusts and an astounding crop of mosquitoes have New Jersey at their mercy. Special church services were held for relief from the plague.

WHILE out rowing at Forty-ninth street and the North River, New York City, two men lost their lives by the capsizing of a boat. One was Antonio Sapio and the other Norman Drisdale. JOHN M. TAYLOR, for many years a citizen of Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, has con-

drawn from the Government has been obtained by perjury, forgery and bribery. MRS. HENRY L. SWEET and her thirteenyear-old son were found drowned in Lake

fessed that the \$18,000 in pensions he has

Superior, near Duluth, Minn. THE Kansas Populist Convention adopted a woman suffrage plank. whereupon Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Anna Shaw publicly donned Populist badges. Governor Lewelling was renominated by acclamation.

THE coalition of the American Railway

Union and the Knights of Labor was effected

at the first annual convention of the Railway Union at Chicago. A SAWMILL engine near Laclede, Mo., exploded, killing James Lague and son.

SECRETARY CARLISLE appointed the Hon. Herman Stump, Superintendent of Immigration: Dr. Joseph H. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, and Edward F. McSweeney, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island; a Commissioner to investigate the general subject of the immigration laws, with special reference to the padrone system. They are clothed with full power.

THE President selected the following Board of Engineers to recommend what length of span, not less than 2000 feet, would be safe and practicable for a bridge over the Hudson River under the terms of the act of Congress recently passed · Professor W. H. Burr, of Columbia College, New York, George S. Morrison, of Chicago; G. Bouscaren, of Cincinnati; Theodore Cooper, of New York, and Major C. W. Raymond, Corps

of Engineers, United States Army. PROPERTY valued at more than \$1,000,000 was destroyed by fire in Panama.

BRAZILIAN insurgents are gaining victories. General Saraiva's troops are reported to have taken Baulista de Curim and to be now adrancing upon Santa Anna.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The phonograph was invented in 1887.

False teeth made of ivory have been found in the Roman catacombs. The oldest house in Chicago stands on the West Side and was built in 1839

In 1872 ocean cables were laid from India to Australia, and railroads were begun in Japan. Roman capitalists and persons de-

A. D.

siring to be such, sacrificed to Plutus, the god of wealth. The Penates were gods of the pantry, from a Latin word signifying a room where food is kept.

A Nebraska man is credited with catching out of the Niobrara River a catfish weighing fifty pounds. City Treasurer Cole, of Iron Mountain, Mich., gets a salary of only \$150

a year, and has to give a bond of

\$150,000. In Turkey the house a man lives in cannot be seized for debt, and sufficient land must be left to serve to support him.

A Norwegian woman living near

Yankton, South Dakota, is thirty

years old, and said to be the mother of twenty-four children. Green Graves is the name of a new doctor who has located in Kensington. Kan., and advertises that he has grad-

uated from a medical college. The "chaste mimosa" is so sensitive that the near approach of a human hand, even without touching its leaves. will cause them to shrink away.

Cleveland, Ohio, has an Episcopal

Church which was built from the ground up in one day, and in which Easter services were held next day. Samuel Hutchinson, of Prescott, Wash., who is claimed to be the tallest

man on the Pacific coast, stands seven feet two and one-half inches in hight. Ohio's oldest inhabitant, Mrs. Polly Smith, of West Union, died recently, aged 105 years. Oddly enough she is said to have died of quick consump-

The skunk farm near Buchanan, Mich., is booming. Not less than 5000 are barrowed in the side hills. Their hides are worth from \$1.25 to \$1.90 each. Gold leaf, when besten into the thickness of one-two hundred and

tion.

fifty thousandth of an inch, appears to be of a beautiful green when held up to the light. A farmer in Holton, Mo., has a duck with feet like a chicken. It is unable to swim, but doesn't know it, and has to be tethered to a stake to keep it

from drowning. Twenty-six nationalities were represented at the Young Men's Christian Association Conference in London by 1907 delegates, of whom 200 were Americans

Four naval officers who have returned to Brazil have been sentenced to ten years' im-prisonment for favoring the late rebellion.